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Labor Doctrine Ready Made at Oyster Bay.

To-day, unless another hitch in the arrangements is produced by Secretary LOEB's hebetude, the closed door at Oyster Bay will become the open door for a delegation of the Central Labor Unions of eastern Pennsylvania, visiting the President on behalf of the striking miners in Colorado

Once more we reprint the Roosevelt doctrine on the general subject to be discussed at this interesting conference or interview:

"The worst foes of America are the fees to that orderly liberty without which our Republic must speedily perish. The reckless labor agitator who arouses the mob to riot and bloodshed is in the last englysts the most dangerous of the workingman's enemics. This man is a real peril; so is his sympathisen, the legislator who, to catch votes, ienousces the fudiciary and the military because they put down mobs.

The demagogue, in all his forms, is as characteriate an avil of a free society as the courtier is of a despottem; and the attitude of many of our public men at the time of the great strike last July was such as to call down on their heads the condemnation of every American who wishes well to his

" Had it not been for the admirable action of the Federal Government, Chicago would have seen a repetition of what occurred during the Faris Commune, while Illinois would have been torn by a flerce social war. It was a most fortunate thing that the action at Washington was so quick and so emphatic. The President and Attorney-General OLNEY acted with equal wisdom and courage, and the danger was averted.

The completeness of the victory of the Federal authorities, representing the cause of law and order, has been perhaps one reason why it was so seen forgotten. Governor ALTGELD, though preeminent, did not stand alone in his unenviable prominence. Governor Warrs of Colorado stood with him. Most of the Populist Governors of the Western States and the Republican Governor of Colorado and the Democratic Governor of North Dakota shared the shame with him; and it makes no difference whether in catering to riotous mobs they paid heed to their own timidity and weakness or to that spirit of blatant demagogism which, more than any other, jeopardizes the existence of free institutions.

"Every true American, every man who thinks and who, if the occasion come, is ready to act, may do well to ponder upon the evil wrought by the lawlessness of the disorderly classes when once they are able to elect their own chiefs to power. If the Government generally got into the hands of such men as ALTGELD and the other Governors like him referred to, the Republic would go to pieces in a year: and it would be right that it should go to pieces, for the election of such men shows that the people electing them are unfit to be entrusted with self-government.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT expressed in his article on "True American Ideals." published in the Forum of February, 1895. soon after President CLEVELAND had employed Federal force to put down the labor riots in Chicago. The recent recital of the story by Mr. CLEVELAND in McClure's Magazine lends additional

interest to Mr. ROOSEVELT'S words. What other doctrine do the visiting statesmen of labor expect to have dealt out to them at Oyster Bay to-day?

The Revision of Champ

The Hon. CHAMP CLARK, M. C., of Pike county, Mo., chairman of the committee which is to notify Judge PARKER of his nomination, must be awaited at Esopus not without fear and trembling. Mr. CLARK has the oratorical habit. He can be exceeding bitter or sweet. He loves to liberate his mind. He seethes with quotations. He feeds on superlatives. He has tampered much with Bryanite and other high explosives. He often breaks out with humor.

In short, an ornament of Pike county and a joy of the House cloakroom, but none the less a gentleman whose reserve bears no proper proportion to his circulation.

Tenderly or heroically, it may be necessary to prune, edit and revise the notification speech in delivering which the Hon. CHAMP CLARK looks to find the greatest moment of his life.

The Hull of the Maine.

The hull of the Maine has been for the last six years an obstruction and a nuisance to shipping in the harbor of Havana. Business interests in that city have long desired its removal. It now appears that the Cuban Government has awarded a contract for that work. The concractors have referred to Washington the question of their right to acquire and dispose of property, formerly belonging to the American navy, the official title to which has not been formally relinquished. In the opinion of the Judge Advocate-General of the navy, the vessel may not be raised without express authority from the American Congress.

This attitude raises a curiously involved question. The American Government, the ostensible owner of the property, has displayed neither intention nor inclination to do anything whatever with the wreck of the ill-fated ship whose destruction makes an important episode in our national history. The only purpose seems to be to let it lie where it is, in the mud of a foreign harbor. But the owners of that harbor, who certainly have an interest and a voice in the matter, do not want it there. It is an inconvenience and a source of annoyance, if not sometimes a menace to their shipping. It lies in the track of incoming

which is needed for the anchorage of

vessels in the chief port of the island.

The Cubans have been loth to take any step in the matter, through fear of giving offense to the United States, although various propositions have been made and considered for the removal of the hulk, and official advertisements have called for bids for its disposition. Whether with or without justification, the inaction of the American authorities has been the occasion of the rise and the circulation of rumors, both in this country and in Cuba, that the United States is hesitant to raise the hulk, or to allow it to be raised, lest its exposure should show the cause of the accident to have been internal and not, as charged, external. The Brooklyn Eagle makes the statement that Minister Squiers has informed the State Department that Spain has been in communication with

Cuba regarding the raising of the ship. Manifestly, the harbor of Havana belongs to Cuba, a foreign country. A question naturally arises whether, and for how long a time, the United States has any right to maintain an obstruction there. Six years of indifference, with no sign of action on our part, might well be taken as a breach of international cour-Were a similar obstruction detesy. posited in an American harbor, we should probably tell its owners that if they did not get it out of the way within a few months, it would be done for them and the expense charged to their account.

We have referred to this matter before, and have urged the raising of the ship by American authority, as a national act, on sentimental ground. National sentiment, however, seems to have disappeared. The question is now a practical business matter. Speculators want to raise the hull for money making purposes. Cuba wants to be rid of a nuisance. We still believe that the decent and honorable disposition of the Maine should be a national act, and that there should be no delay about it.

If weare not going to do that, we should at least deal fairly with our neighbor officially relinquish all right and claim to the hull, and let the Cubans get it out of their way in such manner as they see fit: while those Americans who are burdened with such a useless commodity as sentiment may relieve their feelings by blushing for a national disgrace.

Two Jonahs Gone.

If ever a vessel crippled and waterlogged by a tempestuous voyage came near foundering in sight of port, it was the good ship Democracy on July 9, 1904. All of her tried and trusty officers had died, or were on the sick list, and the helm had been confided by the befuddled crew to a couple of sea lawyers, who, after wrangling like cats and dogs, had combined for wrecking purposes, and were steering the unlucky craft straight on a reef. At the very last moment when rescue was still possible, a pilot, who had been signalled, climbed over the side, hurled the lubberly wreckers overboard, grabbed the helm, and, clearing the reef by the skin of his teeth, brought the vessel safe into harbor. It remains to be seen whether the JONAHS were drowned, or whether, eventually cast ashore, Fate has reserved them for further political adventures.

It is now known that the small subcommittee to which, after long and heated debate on the eventful night of July 7-8, the committee on resolutions of the St. Louis convention referred the formulation of the plank dealing with the monetary question, was made up of one honest man, one fanatic and one artful dodger; or, in other words, of John SHARP WILLIAMS, WILLIAM J. BRYAN and DAVID B. HILL. It was confidingly taken for granted by the sound money men, who supposed themselves to constitute a majority of the full committee,

that the Artful Dodger was on their side. They forgot the tortuous instincts of some animals that eye a straight course with suspicion, and regard crookedness with complacency. When the Dodger found that he could placate the Fanatic by cutting out of the platform any allusion to the battle of the standards, he decided to leave in the lurch the honest member of the trio; but at the same time he deemed it prudent to try to cover up his tracks by professing to have gained an equivalent for his unexpected concession in the shape of a sham waiver of an income tax. Poor WILLIAMS seems to have been befogged by HILL's sly and specious advocacy of pretended compromise, to which naturally BRYAN, perceiving that for him it was all take and no give, acceded with effusion.

From a trickster's viewpoint, also, the game seemed a shrewd one, for it was calculated to produce in the convention the kind of harmony that enwraps a grave: and it might have proved temporarily successful, had Judge PARKER been the doughface that HILL in the platform committee had represented him to be, a man who had formed no opinions on the burning question of the last eight years, or who, at all events, had never avowed them to his closest friends and most trusted adjutants. Unfortunately for the compact between the bigot and the schemer, the New York candidate was a man of clear and strong convictions, and would not permit them to be lied about. No sooner did he learn of the stultifying and cowardly course to which his treacherous agent was committing the Democracy, a course dishonoring to the nominee and suicidal to the party, than he himself seized the tiller, brought the boat up with a round turn in the wind's eye, and told the crew that he proposed to sail under the Gold

flag, or none. It would be hard to conceive of a more pitiable spectacle than was presented in the convention hall at St. Louis-after three-fourths of the delegates had tumultuously agreed to tell their pilot to sail under whatever flag he chose—than was presented by the two discomfited, abashed, cursed partners in conspiracy. Who that saw the sight is likely to forget how HILL cowered in his seat, the butt of contemptuous looks and furious vituperation; or how BRYAN, hoarse, agitated -flouted and spurned by whilem adorers, trembling on the verge of the last

a broken and discredited idol, whimpe a prayer for quarter, vowing to be good and to vote for PARKER.

Let the bigot and the dodger go forth and bear as scapegoats into the wilderness the load of blunders and of folly which they had heaped upon the Democratic party. Let them henceforth pursue their solitary way. No man need any longer heed them. Their power for mischief is extinct.

What Is Doing in the P. O. D.

It will pain all true sons of Father KNICKERBOCKER to learn that the Post Office Department has been obliged to discontinue the mail service at New York. To be sure, it is not the New York of the Great White Alley whose postal facilities have been cut off, but a town of somewhat smaller size, in the State of Iowa. However, its residents are New Yorkers, and that any who bear that proud title should be deprived of a Government service must strike sorrow in the hearts of all. It has also been the unhappiness of the people of Rock Branch, in the same Commonwealth, to lose their post office, and the records have been transferred to Correctionville. Ominous Let us hope the records are name! straight. In Michigan the Department has

amended the name Sault de Ste. Marie into Sault Sainte Marie, and it has established the offices of Racy and Rescue. In Minnesota that noble office known for years as Proctorknott has been shorn of its final syllable, and the famous orator is known only by his Christian name upon the mailing lists now. Skog | States. is a new name in Minnesota, and a good one. In Mississippi Chunkeys Station has been transformed into Chunky. In Oregon Needy has been stricken from the list, and in Pennsylvania Arcadia has been established. In the Keystone | national Democratic committee. State, too, Day has been added to the stations where postmasters are employed in money order business. There, also, Big Pond and Big Bend have been wiped out, as have Cross Roads, Dewdrop, Goodwill Hill, Husband, Library and Magic. In the Philippines Masbate has been discontinued. Equality has been established in South Carolina and s new Bunker Hill has arisen in Tennessee. Doeville has also sprouted in Tennessee and there the much-sought JOHN may have his home. Sugar Tree is the name of a new office in the same State, and

near it, on the list, is Tulu. In Texas Hawley has been transappeared, doubtless a modest tribute to and not without hope. the humorous gentlemen of that pseudonym. Virginia has a new Dot, a Pilot and a School, but has lost a Cool Well and a Dell. Washington boasts a Bow, but no Wow. Cle Elum has changed to Clealum, and Fulton has bloomed into Kosmos.

Correspondents who have hitherto addressed foreign letters to Beulah, Llandvssil, must now use larger envelopes and write it Beulah, Newcastle Emlyn, Carmarthenshire. Likewise, Llwyndafydd, Llandyssil, has become Llwyndafydd, New Quay, Cardiganshire. Why has West Liss, Hants, been complicated into West Liss, East Liss, Hants? And why has Tygersfontein, Cape Colony, been "erased from the list?" Does the change of Victoria West Road to Hutchinson indicate a disloyal tendency in the Colony?

The Post Office Department is always busy changing names, establishing, discontinuing, moving offices, reforming their spelling, and generally keeping them in order. For light summer reading try the "United States Official Postal Guide," whose yellow covers appropriately hint at its interesting contents Published at Washington monthly, HENRY C. PAYNE, editor; price \$2 a year, including large January guide.

The Rich and Able South.

Mr. RICHARD H. EDMONDS of Baltimore, in an address delivered at the Virginia Polytechnic Institute last month argued that the South is "abundantly able to educate its own people" without aid from any other part of the Union, and that the exercise of this ability will tend to the stimulation of a spirit of self-reliance necessary to the full de velopment of those States. This Mr EDMONDS said without criticising the organization for the educational advancement of the South in which the efforts of Northern men of distinction are enlisted. but simply to arouse the people of the South to a recognition of the need and the advantages of their taking the initiative in the matter.

It is a very creditable and a very hope ful spirit, and of course Mr. EDMONDS in attempting to arouse it to a more vigorous expression will have the sympathy of the gentlemen outside of the South who have been engaged in the same effort. Their movement can be made successful only by the cultivation of the Southern pride to which Mr. Ep-

MONDS appeals. Undoubtedly, as he says, the South has "the wealth of brain and money to develop its own educational system. The fact is abundantly demonstrated to the knowledge of the rest of the Union, in which are now living a million and a half Southern born whites whose average of such wealth may be said to be higher than that of the communities in which they have settled. Here in New York for example, in 1900 there were 36,925 of these Southern born whites whose representation in all the higher walks of the professions and of business is great relatively to their numbers. They are more notable for eminence in those various fields than are the citizens from any other group of States who have entered into the competition of New York life, unless it be New England, which was the single group of States with a larger representation of its natives in this city. This is shown by this table of the whites in New York in 1900 native to other States except New Jersey and Pennsyl-

vania: New England 61,895 South..... 36.920 West...... 36,593 Attention may be called incidentally

to the large Southern vote there is in New York. The number of whites in the Southern and outgoing ships, and occupies a space ditch, knowing himself found out at last, States of birth elsewhere is put down by

Mr. EDMONDS as only 780,000, or half the number of Southern born whites in other States of the Union.

In spite of the drain from the South to the North of so much of its best bloodso many of its ablest organizers and its most vigorous intellects-Southern progress since 1880, as he points out, has been relatively greater than that of the whole Union, so that "the wealth of the South to-day, with its population of 25,000,000, is equal to the wealth of the whole United

States, with its 31,000,000, in 1860." These are impressive facts, and Mr. EDMONDS may well say that it is time for the South "to stop crying poverty." Its cry should rather be of exultation over its riches and incomparable prospects.

More than any other part of the Union it suffers from illiteracy, chiefly among its negro population, but also among its native whites. The task of remedying that grievous evil is heavy, but the rich and able South is well able to sustain the burden; and, as Mr. EDMONDS says. the labor it expends in that direction will develop its moral strength and push forward more rapidly its material advancement.

Indiana. In spite of the fact that it appeared in our columns as well as in other newspapers, we must refuse to bite at the Indianapolis despatch which avers that the Democratic managers in Indiana fear that the State "is to be abandoned in the coming campaign" by the Democrats; and that the "Eastern leaders' will concentrate their efforts on other

Which being interpreted, signifies that the Hon. THOMAS TAGGART of Indianapolis is still waiting patiently, and reminds his Eastern brethren that he is the man of men to be chairman of the

Whether that arduous post is given to him or not, those fifteen electoral votes will be hunted by the Democratic managers, loudly or quietly, until the Tuesday after the first Monday in November. The pacification of the Gold Democrats makes it necessary to go back to 1888 and 1892 to find the proportionate dimensions of Democracy and Republicanism in parts of the Hoosiers. In the former year Gen. HARRISON had 263,361 votes to Mr. CLEVELAND'S 261,013. In the latter year Mr. CLEVELAND had 262,817 to Gen HARRISON'S 256,335.

The Bryan nightmare being over at last, the Indiana Democrats can resume formed into Blessing, and an Arp has the game of politics with their old ardor

> Is DAVID B. HILL merely resting after the strenuous days at St. Louis, or is he wearing his heart away at Wolfert's Roost! Since the convention adjourned no sound loud enough to be dignified as an utterance has come from his throat. The peanut triumphant has apparently become the peanut pulverized.

> A Washington despatch in yesterday's Sun told how a safe, impervious to experts. was opened by the Hon. S. CLARK SWETT under spirit control, the controlling spirits amounting to thirty-odd. Tingling as to wrist and arm with "the unknown manifestation." Mr. Swerr had "an involuntary impulse to turn the knob of the lock." He turned or reversed, as the spirits guided, until he found the open door. This makes one consider curiously. Suppose an innocent man under the control of mischievous spirits with an inclination for "cracking" safes. But why can't prison doors be opened as easily as safe doors?

he won at the Democratic National Convention, he is still pursued by ill fortune. PETTIGREW has come out again for him.

Wants the Navy Department to Inspect All Steam Vessels.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I offer the suggestion that the United States inspection of steam vessels be placed under the supervision of the Navy Department instead of, as at present, under that of the Department of Commerce and Labor. The latter Department has various and manifold duties to attend to, such as immigration inspection, lighthouse and life saving service, as well as labor and railroad transportation prob-lems. The navy is concerned only with nautical affairs, and is therefore better fitted for the supervision of the inspection necessary to insure safet; passengers on steamboats.

Besides, it seems to be the generally accepted

opinion that the Navy Department is less exposed to political influence than is the Department of Commerce and Labor, and navy men may be expected to act toward the property of friends of ditical potentates with less fear of personal loss

Again, the expert knowledge regarding steam hoat inspection matters in the Department of Com merce and Labor is limited to that possessed by the comparatively few officials and appointees of that department now in charge of such matters; and se men are now defendants, before the har of public opinion. on the charge that their duties have not been properly performed. On the other hand, can the imagination picture Rear Admiral Robley D. Evans or any of his associates being "bamboozled" by a steamboat owner seeking to evade the law? The Steamboat Inspection Bureau is the steam

boat owner's conscience. He will do no more than it dictates. Let the Navy Department see to It that he does no less H. D. WIMAN.

Automobile Management. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I see you attribute the searcity of accidents from fast driving the skill of the drivers of automobiles.

You are quite wrong.
The machines are driven with absolute and con ented recklessness; and being the great danger of the road, they are watched for and shunned by every might makes right and that the machine of the walk. JERSETMAN. MIDDLETOWN, July 17.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In your issue of July 15, in a notice of the Elberta brand of peach, you allude to Elbertus (masculine form of the nam Elberta) in a way to excite curiosity.
was Elbertus? PRANE NEW YORK, July 16.

Fra Elbertus is or was a celebrated moralist and set hete of East Aurora, N. Y.

Chapter Two.

They are laying longer sidings.
And the spikes they use are new; They are planning larger platforms A palettal station, too And the trains that by it flew Do not do so any more-For Esopus now has something That it never had before. They are stringing extra wires

For the telegraph and 'phone: They are hitching up to liv'ry Every sorrel, bay and roan; E'en a stranger would have known If the line of rigs he saw,
That Esopus harbored something
That it never held before. But you do not need to go there

There are methods quite as certain-Our advice is, don't you go. Read the papers; they will show, Ere you throw them on the floor.

THE OPENING CAMPAIGN. Republican National Committeeman en

Judge Parker's Gold Telegram. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Why all this fuse about Judge Parker electrifying the Democratic party because he comes out strong for an issue which the Democratic leaders at St. Louis promptly telegraphed him was no issue at all? We take their word for it that the platform adopted is silent on the money question "because it is not regarded as a possible issue." And yet, because Judge Parker has come out strong for an issue which the convention nominating him strongly. issue at all, we are told that the Republican party is to lose New York, New Jersey, and

other equally important States. How abourd! The dog-tax law and the right of woman suffrage are important questions, but not national issues; and surely the Democratic convention at St. Louis says with equal clearness that the money question is no national issue. Nevertheless, Judge Parker is to be elected President because he comes ou

Where does he stand on protection and the tariff? On the Philippine question? On our insular possessions generally? On the maintenance, dignity and power of our army and navy? On rivers and harbors, and other improvements? On the Panama Canal? On a square deal for the laboring man? Are we to understand that the Democrats advocate Judge Parker because he is strong on the only issue which they themselves declare is no issue at all? No one fears sixteen to one

JOHN G. CAPERS. Republican National Committeeman fo South Carolina. CHARLESTON, S. C., July 15.

Judge Parker and Gold.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Some persons are quick thoughted and see through an intricate problem at once; others are slow of study. I am inclined to believe that my mind is one of the slowest: for while I find many journals, edited by bright men, heaping praise upon Judge Parker for his telegram concerning the gold standard. I am not able to discover any reason for such a proceeding. The letter is undoubtedly right in itself, and for it that the question of the gold standard

is settled and out of politics.

But where was Judge Parker when that issue was in politics? Where was this valiant gentleman when the fight was on, when we needed his assistance in that vital contest? He was with the enemies of sound money, voting for Bryan and sixteen to one-"not Are we to make allowance for him on the ground that he was too young and unsophisticated to know any better four and eight years ago, but has since arrived at maturity and acquired a sound judgment?

After reading many glowing eulogies of that suddenly famous telegram, I took down my copy of Shakespeare and turned to the "First Part of King Henry IV." Act V., scene 4, and beginning at the speech that opens with the word "Embowelled," I read to the end of the scene. Then I said (under my breath, for I am an American, and all good Americans, of whatever party, are my brethren;: "Must we be compelled to say, 'Here comes Falstaff Parker lugging in the corpse of Hotspur Bryan?' Alas, and so young!" ROSSITER JOHNSON.

AMAGANSETT, L. I., July 16.

Wanted: A National Dance of Joy. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The atory runs that when Judge Parker and W. F. Sheehan first met, after the nomination, they grasped each other's hands and "danced

And why not? Innumerable instances of dancing for joy can be cited—by all sorts, in all ages. "One touch of nature makes the whole world kin."

MacWheelle, when Capt. Edward Waverly told this learned Magistrate of his betrothal to Rose Bradwardine. There in the temple of Themis, and in the presence of a copy of of Themis, and in the presence of a copy of the statutes and a pot-bellied bottle of Dutch brandy, "the Ballie started from his stool, like the Pythoness from her tripod, flung his best wig out of the window; chucked his cap to the ceiling, caught it as it fell, whistled Tullochgorum," danced a Highland fling with finite grace and agility," &c.

Whether the mountains skip like rams, and the little hills like lambs; the trees respond to Orpheus; the Psalmist dances before high Heaven, the little child dances in its first transports of jey, or a man it is a fitting way to express things. Moreit is a fitting way to express things. More-over, does not Gen. Grosvenor, the some-time Boswell of President Roosevelt, say that when nominated for Vice-President, he danced and shouted: "I am saved! I am ved!" In the light of these, it would be od to change our eagle emblem for Terpsichere, and "E Pluribus Unum" to "Hands all around."

Let our great Department of Agriculture seek out and set in order a national dance, POSET S. WILSON DENVER, Col., July 15.

Republican View of the Esopian Piedge. TO THE EDITOR OF THE BUN-Sir: Judge Parker is singularly fortunate in having strengthened his candidacy for the Democratio nomination through his long silence and his chances for the Presidency throug

manly outspokenness.

Had Hill planned the whole thing, wherein could he have improved upon it? Silence when an unfriendly one-third of a convention had to be placated. Rugged honesty, when a friendly one-half stands ready to indorse one's action. Deferring to the superior wisdom of the convention before nomination (see the assertion of Hill, Littleton of al.); greater and wiser than his party afterward (see New

York Evening Post, Cleveland, et al., Verily honesty is the best policy, if tem-pered with discretion, and the doubtful States are with you. And verily-Oh, very much verily-doth it make a difference in the point of view, even to a Mugwump, whose ox is gored. Imagine Bryan having obtained ination in the same way; and try to

magine the comments of the Post. However, it is not the purpose of this letter to gibe at the nominee of the Democratic party, but seriously to present a very possible situation, should Judge Parker be elected and to ask if any one, to-day, can confidently ain conditions.

Assuming his election to be followed. ome time during his term of office, by a period of business depression similar to that of 1893, '84 and '95, and that the Democratic Congress, or a part of it, with the assistance of Republicans from the silver producing States, should pass a free silver bill; what is to prevent Judge Parker from changing his nd once more?

In 1896 and 1900 Judge Parker voted for ree silver, either because he believed in it under then existing conditions or because he trusted in the wisdom of his party rather than in his own. In 1906 (say) the conditions of 1893 have returned, and the wisdom of his party points in the same direction as for-merly: who can say what action he, as President, might take?

Democratic party which prevents the intro-duction of such a bill, or which need deter an nonest Congressman from voting for it There is nothing in any platform of any party which will deter a Republican Senator from Montana, Colorado, Wyoming or Idaho from voting for a free silver bill, if there is a chance of its passage (never forget this); and there is nothing in Judge Parker's political history of the last eight years, taken as a whole, which guarantees a veto of such a bill. B. W. NEW YORK, July 15.

Mr. Bryan's Proclamation of War. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT! Mr. Bryan issued what is equivalent to a declaration of war to the Democratic candidate for resident and the national Democracy yesterday, under the disguise of a transparent demagogue and hypocrite. It is known here, as it should be to the whole country by this time, that Mr. Bryan went to St. Louis to fight for such planks in the platform as no fit and strong man could stand upon or accept. Could he have succeeded.

he might have gratified his burning ambition to be nominated himself.

to be negatiated as burning amortion to be negatived discountry. It is hoped and believed that the people of this country may now be able to see what manner of man, and what kind of a Democrat and asseein, Mr. Bryan actually is. Powerful, liant as an orator, cunning, audacious, and without either conscience or convictions his rôle now is to tear down the party which breathed into him the breath of life—a money grabbing marplot, whose vanity mistakes notoriety for fame, and who plots and conspires to reanimate socialistic agitations upon which his hundred thousand dollar income Commoner may not be diminished.

OMARA, NEB , July 15.

Looking Forward to the Letter of Ac-

eeptance. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN Gold Democrats, Mugwumps, Independents, special regard for the Republican candidate favor of the man of Esopus are anxiously Parker that in the event of his election his administration will not be dominated by

Bryanism. Imperialism. Hillism. And without some such assurance in his

etter of acceptance his path to the White House will be a rugged one. NEW YORK, July 17. THE STRATEGY OF THE WAR.

Why Have the Japanese Failed to Drive the Russians Out of Manchuria?

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The light thrown on the Russian side of the situation in Manchuria by the cable despatch in to-day's Sun reveals a condition almost incredible, even to those acquainted with what may be called the devil-may-care way they do things in Russia. But, bad as it is, the way in which the Japanese, with all the advantage that luck threw into their hands at the start, have failed to avail themselves to the full of their oppor-

tunities is hardly less astonishing.

Assuming the accuracy of the facts stated in the quotations from the letter from Mukden given by your London correspondent—and they have every appearance of truthfulness—the Japanese ought to have been within a measurable distance of Harbin by now, and communication between that place and Vladivostok should be e.tirely out off. They had everything in their favor: proximity to the field of operations, and facility of transport: a sufficiently numerous and well organized army, with abundant up to date artillery; and general staff thoroughly acquainted from actual war experience with the ground over which their armies were to operate.

The question, then, is: What was it that prevented the Japanese reaping the fruit of all these advantages? Has the cause been external and political, or inherent and military?

It can hardly be the latter, unless all that we have been reading about Japanese preparedness and perfection of organization was mere illusion. We were told that the Japanese had not only assimilated the best results of Western knowledge and experience, but were bringing to the application of them certain special qualities of their own; and in the nature of things it seemed that they should carry everything before them. Why then have they failed to achieve the end they aimed at when the way was so clear?

Is it because among their Generals there is Assuming the accuracy of the facts stated

before them. Why then have they failed to achieve the end they aimed at when the way was so clear?

Is it because among their Generals there is neither a Stonewall Jackson or a Sheridan; or that there are political influences at work in Tokio neutralizing the effect of the victories in the field?

It would seem, all things considered, as if the latter hypothesis were the correct one; in which case we shall have to wait a little longer before the problem is worked out.

As to the Russian side of the question, the description given of the difficulties under which Gen. Kouropatkin has labored since he took command of the army in Manchuria places him among commanders of the first rank. By audacity, prudence, and ruse, he employed a small unorganized force so skilfully that his opponents have wasted energy that should have procured greater results, and every day is now adding to the strength that may enable him to recover some of the ground lost. The failures that have attended the Russian arms were not his, but caused by orders from St. Petersburg in the case of the sttempt to relieve Port Arthur, and the incompetence of his subordinate at the Yalu.

Nevertheless, the situation from the purely military point of view is not very clear, although the Siberian Railway, with all its defects, has rendered inestimable service in rescuing Gen. Kouropatkin from the necessity of an ignominious if not disastrous retreat beyond Mukden. At the best, it can only be said now that every day gained by the Russians tells against the Japanese, who have no time to lose if Manchuria is to be freed of the Russian army before winter.

New York, July 17.

The Gloucester Sea Serpent of 1817. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to Mr. Pierce's letter in to-day's SUN. Babson's "History of Gioucester, Mass." (Gioucester, Proctor Bros., 1860), page 521, tells of the visit to Glouces-ter waters in August, 1817, of a real sea serpent.

long, as large around as a nair-barrel, with a tongue two feet long, was "playful," moved in circles, with its head following the tip of the tail closely, as if chasing it—and it dived when diappearing. He was last seen Aug. 14, 1817. Oct. 5, 1817, he was off New London. He was finally killed near Good Harbor beach with a pitchfork, and was carried on and examined by a committee of the innean Society.

In Babson's history are accounts of prior ap-

pearances in 1639, 1806, 1815—according to Bishop Pontoppidan, the Rev. Donald McLean and the Rev. William Cummings of Bangor, Me. Can't THE SUN, of all newspapers, treat the question seriously? There are water anakes in our little Jersey ditches two feet long. Why not one (not kept in a bottle of rum) in the great unknown

Not Enough Pictures of Washington? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: No language can utter a mortal's name that so appeals to the human heart as that of Washington. To Americans the name is first after that of their Creator. In onversation with a native of Sweden, now a resi and the esteem in which his memory is held by the

human race, the Swedish lady regretfully stated

she had no picture of Washington and v prised when I informed her that I had none. Since that conversation I have frequently called it to mind and have wondered why no family dis-plays a likeness of the Father of his Country. We have a capital named for him, a State, and every State a town or hamlet and every town a thorough fare in his memory; but except in public collections no one has a picture of him.

wonder how many children and foreign born citizens would recognize Washington's features.

MORRISTOWN, N. J., July 16. FORT NONSENSE.

Statistics of Police Arrests.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—SIF: The correspondent who wrote to THE SUN pointing out the police manie in New York for unnecessary and often unjustifiable arrests did not mistake the case. The number of persons arrested in New York in a year averages 150,000, of whom 20,000 are women or girls. Of those arrested, 15,000, or 10 per cent. of the whole number, are discharged in the police stations without the necessity of a hearing; of those held for court 20,000 (25,000 men and 5,000 women) are discharged for leak and the stations. 5,000 women) are discharged for lack of evidence or because, in the view of the Judges, no lawful reason was given for depriving them of their liberty subjecting them to the necessity of a trial to es-In other words, nearly one-third of the arrests made during a year by the Police Department are either without warrant of law or without such ordinary discretion as the law ascribes to those

having control of the liberty of others. NEW YORK, July 18.

The Biblical "Kickers." TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: IN THE SUN of yesterday there is a piece from the Globe-Deme of St. Louis headed "The Origin of the 'Kickthe expressive bit of slang 'kickers' may be found

in the very lowest form of occupation any mem-ber of the human race follows," and then this co-cupation is described. Let any reader of THE SUN who is interested. and one also who wants to know a bit of slang when be sees it, read Deuteronomy, xxxii., 15; I. Samuel, ii., 29, and Acts, ix., 5. Slang, forsooth! What is

Thinks the Sergeant Should Be a Captain. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: "The Putile Flight" is surprisingly good, and I wish to ask if Sergeant Cram is not entitled to a captaincy if Parker wins. Surely, his services entitle him to a higher position than more Sergeant, with so Southern Colonels about.

NEW YORK. July 16. The Country and the Parties. High in the air with mighty sweep The Eagle circles free; Both Elephant and Donkey say: "The child takes after me!" WOMEN AND WOMEN'S CLUBS. A Clever Weman Writer Gives Interesting

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sin: That women by their petty fealousies and personal animosities do more to block the general progress of the sex in the struggle for achievement in every line of development—mental, moral and physical, is maintained by many; and the force of the argument was brought home to the broad minded, far seeing of both sexes by the recent action of some Brooklyn women regarding the New York State Federation presidency, as set forth in the daily papers. And although their arrogant assumption in foisting an "official" ballot only appeals to the ridiculous, the

gant assumption in foisting an "official" ballot only appeals to the ridiculous, the childishness is humiliating, nevertheless, to those above such petty motives.

The facts regarding the campaign are as follows: The nominating committee of the New York State Federation sent out in May blank ballots to the president of every olub asking that there be placed upon them the names of women whom the club would like to see nominated. These blanks are returnable to the chairman on Oct. 1, when the slate of the majority is made up. This is placed before the convention as the majority slate, but in no way binds the clubs to support it at the polls. Nominations are also allowed from the floor, and the slate must stand or fall by the final vote of the convention. Therefore, with the results of the preliminary canvass of the clubs incomplete and the date of its closing still three months away, and the work of the nominating committee only in its first stages, the mention of one of the most capable women the Federation can beast, namely, Mrs. Doré Lyon, as heading an "unofficial" ticket, is not only absurd, but impertment.

According to the reports from the City of Churches, "Despite the adoption by the Brocklyn club women of an official ticket with Mrs. Philip Carpenter pominated for the presidency of the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs, another ticket—unofficial, of course—has been "sprung" on the women. It is causing muck talk because of the mystery surrounding it."

But if the Brooklyn women only realized it,

has been 'sprung' on the women. It is causing muck talk because of the mystery surrounding it."

But if the Brooklyn women only realized it, it is not causing as much talk owing to the mystery surrounding it as the colossal nerve of the Brooklyn women, in "springing" an "official" ticket, has caused.

And how "official?" Do the Brooklyn women constitute the entire Federation, and is it their prerogative to select the "official" candidate and stamp all others as "unofficial?" What do the clever, capable clubwomen of the Borough of Manhattan think of it? And what do the equally clever and capable women of up-State think of it? And above all, what does the nominating committee think of it? If the Brooklyn women are to name the 'official" ticket, what is the need of burdening the capable, painstaking members of the nominating committee with the work, er of putting the Federation to the expense of circulars, ballots, postage, &c.?

The Brooklyn women have sent out their mandate regarding the official ticket! Now let the 30,000 thinking women, comprising what is left of the New York State Federation after deducting Brooklyn, sit reverently back and admire Brooklyn s "official ticket"

mandate regarding the official ticket: Now let the 30,000 thinking women, comprising what is left of the New York State Federation after deducting Brooklyn, sit reverently back and admire Brooklyn sofficial ticket: till the vote is called for at the convention, and then walk meekly up and deposit their votes for Brooklyn's official candidate as put forth by the Brooklyn women as Brooklyn's choice for president of Brooklyn's New York State Federation of Women's Clubs.

And further, it is rumored that if Mrs. Dore Lyon is nominated by the majority the Brooklyn women will withdraw from the Federation. They will take their Brooklyn dollies and retire to the highways and byways of Brooklyn and leave the New York State Federation of Women's Clubs Brooklyniess—and therefore bound to destruction! The suggestion is so puerile that it loses all semblance of insult to the woman at whom it is hurled, or of disloyalty to the Federation.

If, however, the women of the New York State Federation desire a woman experienced in office, can not only carry all its issues with a firm mental grasp but advance it along every line, let them turn their eves to Brooklyn's "unomficial" candidate, to Mrs. Doré Lyon.

She has brought to the notice of all club life, in three years as its president, the Eelectic Club of New York, till it now stands second only to Sorosis in power and is surpassed by none in point of brilliance and enlightenment. She conceived and directed the organization of the New York City Federation, with its \$000 members, and has fostered its many splendid projects, as its president. She purchased the Club Woman's Magazine and brought it from its semi-obscurity to its many splendid projects, as its president. She purchased the Club Woman's Magazine and brought it from a mere name to a working force by raising many thousand dollars in two years and bringing the Industrial School Committee of the State Federation and has brought it from a mere name to a working force by raising many thousand dollars in two years and bringi

The College Greek Letter Societies and the

From the Menoral. We find, in glancing over the catalogues of the most all contain the names of Jews. Judge Juliu Marshall Mayer of the New York Court of Special Sessions and Capt. Phillip Stern of the United States Army are members of Phi Delta Theta. They have been honored by the society and have held important offices in the fraternity councils. One province president of this society is now a Jew. ruiding the affairs of a score of college chapters A director and another officer of its large metro-politan club, as well as sixteen members, are Jews. Former Judge William N. Cohen is an Alpha Delta Phi from Dartmouth. Capt. Zalinski of the United Phi from Darimouth. Capt. Zatinasi of the United States naval experts was a member of Pai Upsilon at Cornell. A director of the Educational Alliance in New York is a member of Beta Theta Pi, and the number might be indefinitely prolonged. At a recent convention of the largest of the Greek letter ocieties five delegates out of a total of sixty-di

from college chapters were Jews, and four received convention offices of importance. It is unfortunately true that at some institutions It is unfortunately true that at some pastwaces, Jews are rigidly excluded from the fratemities. This is said to obtain at Cornell, Pennsylvania and Harvard to-day, and to some extent at Columbia, although at the present time three Columbia chapters have Jewish initiates, one having as many as three members out of a total of thirty-one. The fact that less than 18 per cent. of the male students at Columbia are fraternity members shows that the percentage of Jewish initiates is not unduly smail. Beta Theta Pi. Sigma Alpha Epsilon, Alpha Tau Omega and Phi Delta Thota have initiated Jews in recent years in this one institution; three Jews were initiated in one society last year at Syraouse University, and the same number at Lafayette, and others have been taken in at Brown, Dark mouth, Williams, Yale and other institutions. It mouth, williams, vale and other institutions is undoubtedly true, however, that at most institutions many men who deserve initiation are slighted either because of their marked Jewish characteristics or the fact that they have distinct

tively Jewish names. Vegetarian Colony in Kansas. From the Kansas Ctty Journal. The remark by an Allen county paper about high

water in Vegetarian Creek recalls the circumstance of a curious colony located in the valley of this creek in 1856. It was composed of about one hundred person gathered from different parts of the East, and all were members of the cult devoted to a vegetable diet. In joining the colony the members were required to make the pledge that they would refrain from the use of meat, tea, coffee, tobacco and other forms of atimulant and live entirely on vegetables

and fruits. During the first year, however, there was a great deal of sickness among the colonists, and it was observed that the neighboring people who are everything which came to hand were healthler by far. Not unnaturally this discouraged the dootrine of vegetables alone, and many left the colony, while others recanted. Of the whole colony the only one who can be called to memory is Capt. S. J. Stewart. State Senator from the Allen county district, and owner still of the original claim which he took in 1856. The remaining memento of the settlement is the name Vegetarian Creek, given to the stream

slong which the colonists settled. Elderly Maiden Had Business Ideas, Too.

From the Milwaukes Sentines. "Ever hear the story of how W. W. Corcoran, the millionaire art lover who built the Corcoran gallery in Washington, D. C., was thrown down by an elderly maiden!" asked James Follansbee of Baltimore. "You will recollect that Corcoran owned the Arlington Hotel in Washington. Patronowned the Arington rober in washington. Patronage was so good that the quarters became cramped,
and additional land was needed for an extension
to the building. The lot adjoining to the rear was
owned by an elderly lady, being a portion of her
back yard. The millionaire hostelry keeper greatly
desired this parcel of land and for months was
cogitating how he would approach his neighbor.
She being wealthy he came it the conclusion to be the being wealthy, he came to the conclusion to be entirely frank with her, satisfied that she would not sold him up if he divulged his plans to her. So he at down and wrote her a letter in which he asked her how much she wanted for her back yard. As he intended to enlarge his hotel. The same day he received a neat perfumed note from his neighbor which ran:

"How much do you want for your head, as we need it to enlarge our back yard?"

"For Office Corooran was equalities."